

THE RECLAIMER

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EAST NORFOLK, MASS., MARCH 13, 1919

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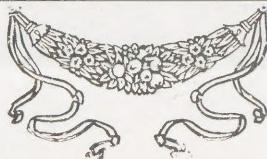
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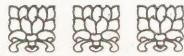
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THE RECLAIMER

"WE CAN IF WE WILL"

"THEY SAY"--- ABOUT THE FRENCH

It is an unfortunate fact that many of the returning troops are bringing back with them some wrong and unfair conceptions of the French, which are gaining more or less currency among our families and friends. It would be interesting to discover how some of these misconceptions arose.

Most of those who are loud in their condemnation of the supposed immorality rascality of the French, are simply ignorant of the facts in the case. The average member of the A. E. F., in the first place, could not carry on a sustained conversation with a Frenchman. How many of us would feel that we had any great success in getting acquainted with the Hottentot or Chinaman ignorant of English if we could not speak either language. This analogy is fair for the Frenchman for he has on some subjects a point of view diametrically opposite from ours. We understand each other only when we are able to communicate our ideas to each other, and the only way to share our ideas is to have a common medium of expression. We can therefore say, that if we do not speak another man's language we do not truly know that man. Yet many of our boys, on landing in France, a foreign country to them, proceeded with characteristic Anglo-Saxon bigotry to apply American standards to conditions which he found already existing. One of the most striking things to them, was the high prices which they found charged in the shops. Following the American custom, they paid the prices asked without question, not being aware of the fact that the French merchant seldom expects to receive the first price asked. The custom among the French is to bargain the prospective purchaser, offering perhaps twenty-five per cent (or more) less than the initial price demanded. Seeing, however, that the Americans were willing to pay any price and remembering the example of lavishness set by pre-war American tourists of the "Nouveau Riche" class, they showed their good business sense by putting up the prices still more than usual. Is it necessary to remind men who are stationed in certain cantonments in this country that the identical thing was done by the shopkeepers in the neighboring cities and towns? If our fellow countrymen would take advantage of their own soldiers, need we think it strange that the French should follow their example? If the Americans chose to pay exorbitant prices, they can console themselves by reflecting that a large part of the fault was their own.



OUR NURSES

The principal statement concerning the French with the possible exception of the alleged "sharp business practices" is that they are immoral. This conclusion is arrived at principally from the fact that in cities, a certain class of women is very much in evidence. As is well-known in the country, a similar class of women exists, with their activities limited by rather strict police regulations. The French views on this subject differ considerably from the Anglo-Saxon views and need not be gone into at length. French family life is very pleasant. The wife is a true helpmate to the husband and from the peasantry to the upper classes. The high moral tone pervades the domestic relation. To say that one criticizes the French people as being more essentially immoral than any other people as a class is to admit that one has no intimate acquaintance with the real upright genius of the people who stand out as types of their race.

The French have suffered in this war more than any other nation, with the possible exception of Belgium. Large portions of their territory have been devastated, among them, the most productive in the country. An appalling number of men have been killed so that almost every family in France is in mourning. It is striking to notice in France the numbers of women folks who are in deep mourning for their lost relatives and the affecting manner in which they regard the significance of this costume. The number of wounded soldiers one sees on the streets is bitter evidence of the fact that there has been a war going on which has robbed France of her best. The past four years have drained France of many of her resources so that taxes are necessarily very heavy, and these taxes do not apply only to

(Cont. on Page 2, Col. 3)

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENTS

Washington, March 6, 1919.
Enlistments in the Regular Army under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1919 (Sec. III. Bul. 9, W. D., 1919) will be made in accordance with the following instructions:

Enlistments for all branches of the Regular Army will be resumed at once.

No men will be enlisted or reenlisted who, on account of dependents, will be entitled to family allowances under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act. This, however, will not apply to men now in the Army who were enlisted prior to April 2, 1917.

For the time being no colored men will be accepted for original enlistment.

Age limits for original enlistments will be eighteen to forty years inclusive, except that for staff corps and departments the limit will be fifty-five years.

The proportion of one and three year enlistments will be regulated from time to time by instructions from The Adjutant General of the Army. For the present no restrictions on enlistments of either class are imposed upon recruiting officers except that no man shall be enlisted for one year who has not had previous military service in the Regular Army or in the Army as constituted under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917 (Bul. 32, W. D., 1917), entitled "An Act To Authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States."

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ESPRIT DE CORPS

One of the things that is especially noticeable today as one walks about the street of any of the great cities is the lack of military courtesy and discipline among both the officers and men on leave from the neighboring camps or posts. It seems at times in Boston as if the customary saluting had been discontinued by mutual consent on the part of both officers and men. In the effort to get away from the overdone aristocracy of the European Armies, we have gone to the other extreme and this fact is one of the most deplorable of all. It indicates that we are suffering from a degeneration due to lack of any positive spirit about the way our army runs.

Under the conditions that an army must work it is manifestly impossible that officers and men should associate together on equal footing. The army is not and never can be a democratic organization, because with the ordinary run of men, familiarity breeds contempt; it is impossible for officers to get satisfactory results from men who do not really respect them. So it is necessary, in our great organization, to use every means available to suggest the respect and confidence that must characterize us if we are to efficiently serve our country.

We are creatures of suggestion and the hand salute is just one of those numerous small things that must be observed to suggest the spirit of willingness to obey and confidence in the superior officer. There are few officers who are really in accord with spirit of the army but who appreciate the salute that an enlisted man accords them and who are not glad to have the opportunity to return that salute. It suggests and stimulates a sense of mutual interest and appreciation between them.

There is a section of New York City where people who like to disregard the conventions of society congregate and feel that they are achieving something really desirable in life. But most of those who have even casually observed the life among the people of that section are in agreement that it is insipid and shallow. The man or woman who realizes that back of most of the conventions of society are rules of conduct that society has learned through centuries of bitter experience, and who tries to observe the more important of them, is the happy person. Freedom in the higher sense is freedom to live well and concomitantly with others within the same circle of friends and acquaintances in which we live. Any other freedom is simply license, which breeds degeneration of the lowest type.

Military conventions have grown out of the same need for rules which make for efficient and agreeable service of men together and should be observed if things are to be kept running smoothly. When the day comes that the officers and men of the American army no longer believe it necessary to observe the custom of saluting there will be evidence that we are well on the downward path. We are in the service now and while we are so,

it is much better that we should be consistently what our uniforms advertise us to be. When the day of discharge comes, it will be sufficient time then to go back to the laxness of civilian life.

Another thing that we of U. S. G. H. No. 34 need to pay special attention to is the respect we pay to the flag we are avowedly willing to fight for. Each evening, at the proper time, the Bugle Call "To the Colors" is sounded and every man who is out of doors, and within the sound of the bugle should face the colors if he can see them, stand at attention and salute. If he cannot see them he should face in the direction of the music and stand at attention. It has been observed at various times that some of our officers and men have been very lax about this and it creates a bad impression among those who do not understand that sort of laxness. It is true that our flag, like other flags, is only a piece of more or less valuable rag, but it is sacred to the heart of every true American because of what it stands for. It is because wherever that flag flies, those who see it are reminded of the greatness of the country for which it stands, that we are reverend towards it. When the flag is denied the proper courtesy due it, we ourselves ought to feel that we have been insulted and take the error or offense as a personal insult.

Let us observe to do all that we can that our Army and Flag shall be respected first by ourselves and by others to whom we represent it.

Cont. from Page 5

those who make a fair income. The peasant toiling on his farm to eke out an existence pays his share of the taxes just as does the nobleman who resides comfortably in his Chateau. Yet with all the pain of having lost dear ones, and the burdens of the financial end of the war, the spirit shown throughout is admirable and could well teach a lesson to some of those in this country who complain of the heaviness of the present taxes and cost of living in this country. "C'est la guerre" is a saying that has become world wide in its popularity. But to the Frenchman, it means something very definite. It means that all the sufferings have been worth while since they have aided in saving "La Patrie."

When one has visited in the homes of French peasants, one can see from their habits of thrift and industry why in 1871 Prussia was unable to crush France financially, and why, in the present crisis, we may be sure that France will once more surprise the world by her rapid recuperation from her long protracted suffering. The French peasant lives with his family in a small house, boasting perhaps of two or three rooms on the ground floor and a more or less unfinished attic. One room has an open fire place and is used as a combination sitting-room, dining room and kitchen. The cooking is done over the open wood fire (coal being scarce and very expensive). The other room (or rooms, should there be more than two on the ground floor) is used as a sleeping room into which the whole family is crowded. The home usually presents a neat appearance. The man of the house arises at an early hour to attend to his work and should his work be located at some distance from his home, he usually carries along with him a piece of bread and possibly a piece of sausage and possibly a bottle of wine for his noonday meal. Should the children be old enough to take care for themselves, it is not uncommon that the wife should accompany her husband to assist him in his labors and of course during this war many of the farms were tilled almost entirely by the women. The wife, in other words, does not consider herself above helping her husband in his work, no matter what that work may be. The children are brought up to respect their parents and visitors and they are indeed a striking contrast to the average American child who is notorious for his proverbial "freshness".

The French have a wonderful trust in their fellow men which is seldom abused. This lack of mistrust is reflected also in the charming hospitality displayed in the homes. Even the chance visitor is welcome in such a way that he feels that the courtesies shown him are thoroughly sincere and in all dealings, social and commercial, politeness is never forgotten.

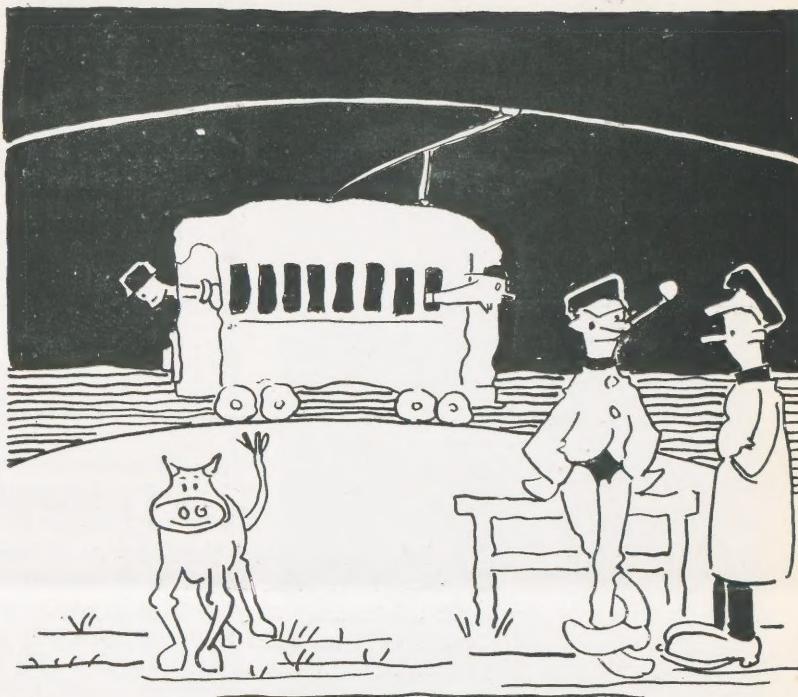
Such, in brief, are some of the characteristic finer qualities of the French people. Let us, instead of believing the ill-founded slanders so freely circulated by certain misguided individuals, rather think of the French not only as the gallant defenders of Verdun, but as the most truly civilized, artistic, and cultured people of the world.

FAMOUS PEOPLE No. 2. "Mac" WARD MASTER—NORTH WARD.

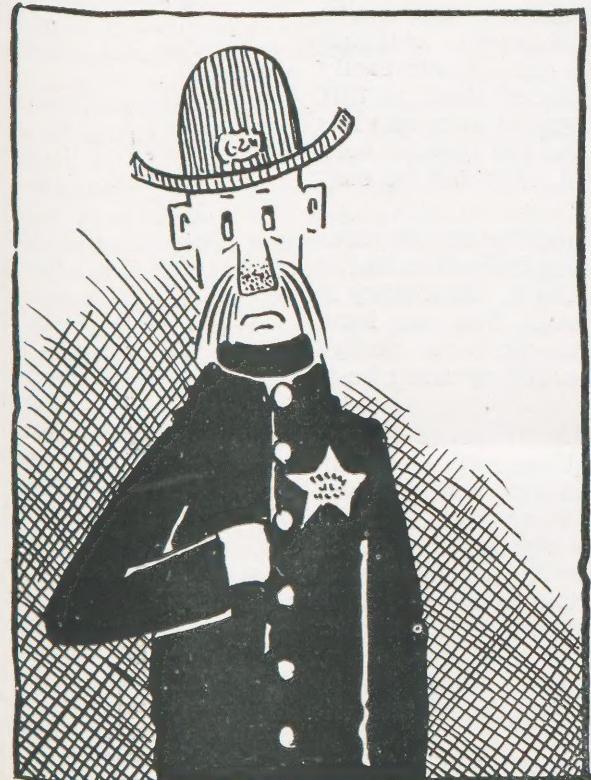




The latest six cylinder model of the "Shimmey Lizard"—Always shadowed by an "Ambitious Mother"—a type usually found in the private boarding school—a tea fighter, movie fan and a dabbler in art. Can go ten rounds at auction bridge without getting water on the knee. This species usually haunts the commuting precincts outside of our larger cities.



No—this is not the Tunnerville Trolley—How we wish it were!—This work of art, gentle reader, is the Walpole-Forest Hills stage. Just like your liberty bond and your victrola—you pay in installments. While the motorman and the jitney snatcher are discussing their income tax—you grow grey and grizzled wondering if you will reach Boston in time to catch the last car back.

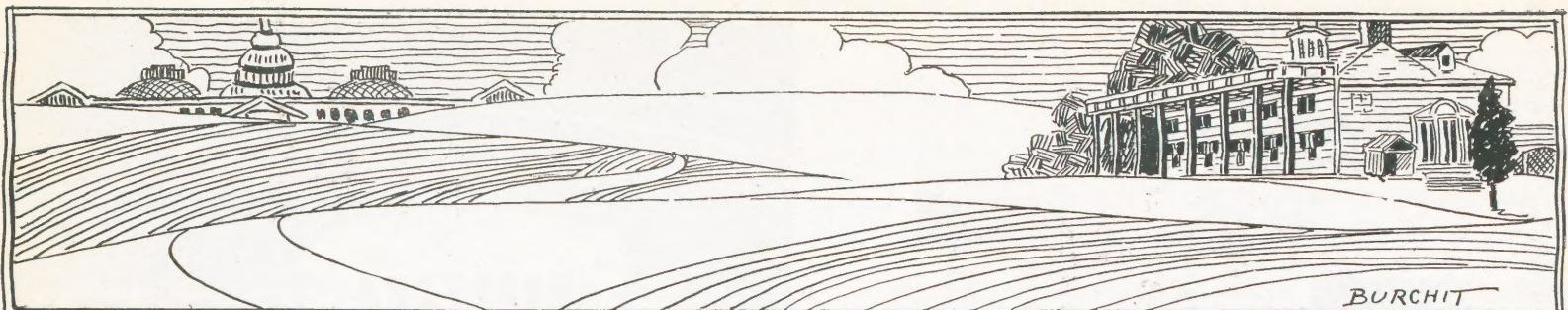


Copper—copper—corn cob! hanging on the door knob—brass buttons—blue coat—This, kind sir (step right this way) is a tintype of a typical New England Cop. Note the dejected and over-worked (we should say over-slept) appearance—His beat?—May hap Franklin—may hap Attleboro—we're non committal—However we are inclined to blame it on to Framingham.



Conger Hall—the "Moulin Rouge" of Norwood—a place of chattering feet and jibbering tongues—St. Vitus would not have a look in at the brown Derby with this bunch of floor polishers. These gentle folk have the art of vibration—vibration from head to foot. Every brand of "Jazz" from Honolulu to dear old Broadway.

JUST FOR THE FUN OF IT.



EDITORIAL.

The worst devil that any man has to face is the devil that tells him to be a quitter. His name is commonly called "Yellow Streak". When you hear something in you telling you that you are a failure and that you had better quit as soon and conveniently as possible, you may know that this particular devil is talking to you. He is subtle and somehow, his reasoning is always convincing enough to make you have a very strong desire to follow his advice. If you ever do, it is to your loss.

Most animals in the class of mammals, when they are sick, will make a determined fight for their life and thus are enabled to recuperate all the more readily from their malady. The cow is one of the exceptions to this rule. Most cows, when they get sick, will lay right down and die if it is possible. Cows were never noted for having a great deal of self-confidence and so it is necessary that they be watched all the time if they are to be kept safe from trouble.

It is a pleasure to believe that most men, like most animals, do not give up the battles of life at the first sign of the approach of the enemy. But it is positively sad to contemplate the numbers of those who cow-like are easily convinced that all is lost. The Marine Corps distinguished itself in this war by the fact that it was more or less free from the type of man who has a serious yellow streak. They fought their battles as real red blooded men should fight them and as long as they are remembered, they will be connected with real bravery, and justly so.

The man who never sees difficulties in life is a fool and the one who sees them and is afraid is a coward. Every normal man has his difficulties but is able to react under them and come out on top—he is resilient. Resiliency is a quality of good India rubber and a quality of good steel. You may bend anything that has resiliency or you may break it but you can never change its essential character. So it is with a good man and a strong man: he is resilient.

When we see a man who is completely broken in life and given over to the idea that he is having a terrible trouble in life that has swamped him, we classify him as insane. Worry and cowardice are largely conditions of the mind and seldom have any real basis. Sometimes worry, which is the forerunner of the Yellow Devil's voice, is merely due to physical strain. If it be the latter, sleep will cure it but if it is the former it must be weeded out from the garden of the mind as thoroughly and promptly as one would weed out the undesirable plants from his vegetable garden. The man or woman whose mind is clouded with any kind of worry or cowardice or any of the accompanying evils is stunted for all time until these things are removed or replaced and every man who has these difficulties should see to it that he gets rid of them.

With most men and women, true manhood and womanhood is inborn and natural; with others it must be cultivated, but the pity of it is that few who need to cultivate these qualities ever realize their need. Let no man be a quitter but let him stand straight if he has a clean conscience, and face the world without fear; God has naturally endowed him with every faculty to win out, if he but has the courage.

THE RECLAIMER

Published by and for the officers and men of U. S. G. H. No. 34 by the authority of the Surgeon General of the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF

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Post Adjutant	Capt. Robert E. Baldwin, M.C.U.S.A.

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THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE

Have you any information that will be of value for the government's history of the war? If so, send it to the Chief of the Historical Branch of the Army War College in Washington. In a bulletin published to the army, officers, men and other persons who have served in or with the army during the war who are in possession of historical information of value for use in connection with the history of the war are authorized and invited to communicate such information direct by mail or otherwise to the War College. This information will be gone over by the College authorities and a complete history of the war compiled.

Maintenance of directories for mail purposes at demobilization camps has been ordered by the Secretary of War. These are to contain the addresses of persons in the military service arriving at or leaving the camps either on transfer or on separation from the service. The directories are to be kept by the Personal Adjutant, and are to be in the form of locator cards. The file is to be kept up to date with the camp or forwarding addresses entered, in order that mail will be promptly and correctly delivered or forwarded to the addresses.

Major General William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon General of the Army, has been designated by the French government, a commander of the Legion of Honor "for the very distinguished services which they (others were decorated at the same time) have rendered in their respective spheres to their own country and to the common cause of the allies in the war against the Central Powers." This honor was conferred upon General Gorgas at the time that Major General George W. Goethals, Major General Henry Jersey and Major General Frank McIntyre were made commanders of the Legion of Honor, and General Peyton C. March was named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, the highest honor conferred. These decorations were personally conferred by General Collardet, Military Attaché of the French Embassy, representing Monsieur Clemenceau, Premier and Minister of War of France in the reception room of the Secretary of War recently in the presence of the Secretary of War and a distinguished gathering of French and American officers.

SCOTCH THEM!

Co-operation of army hospital and other newspapers in scotching a contemptible swindle that is being practised by crooks, with next of kin of soldiers as victims, has been requested by the War Department. Taking advantage of the demobilization of the army and the return of soldiers to civil life, sharpers are swindling friends and relatives of soldiers by a fake call for funds to enable the returning soldier to get home.

Everyone familiar with military administration knows that discharged soldiers do not need to wire home for money to enable him to pay his way. Soldiers are being discharged at a camp as near their home as it is possible to arrange the matter, and when a man is separated from the service he is paid off and given an ample allowance for travel expenses to his home. This fact itself should warn relatives that telegrams they may receive requesting funds should be investigated before they comply with the request.

It is hoped that by a general expose of this scheme, it may be thwarted the same as a similar fraud was perpetrated upon unsuspecting relatives of soldiers in 1918, when swindlers sent telegrams to the kin of soldiers asking that funds be sent by wire or mailed in care of General Delivery at the post office, to enable the soldier to visit his home on a furlough. It is pointed out that there is ordinarily no reason why a soldier should ask to have his mail sent in care of General Delivery, and requests to send funds in this way should bear close scrutiny.

The Postoffice authorities and the Department of Justice are assisting the War Department in an effort to arrest these swindlers, and the breaking up of the ring is confidently looked forward to.

The Medical Department of the army will co-operate with the Director of Storage in the prevention of fires at hospitals. The department has requested the Fire and Accident Branch to make an inspection of the existing fire prevention organization and equipment at military hospitals, and commanding officers of hospital have been directed to afford these inspectors every facility for making inspections, and to co-operate in every way in correcting any defects that may be discovered.



A SAD EVENT
When the Officers Moved to the Farmhouse

THE OVAL.

Of late, much discussion has taken place at The Oval as regards the mail service, which, according to recent information has meant an expenditure of thirty dollars a day for delivery of letters "via the auto route." Many comments of a humorous nature are to be heard on all sides pertinent to transportation, and the appended number plates on some of the cars have afforded pabulum for the jokers.

Recently, a limousine, after Dodgeing the mud, trees and stones which mark the entrance to this No-man's Land, arrived and parked at gravel pit No. 1. Hanging from front and rear axles were the regulation identification plates, but instead of numerals, they bore the letters M. T. C. U. S. A. Two or three of the intellectual giants stationed here were in a quandry as to the meaning of said letters until one, who evidenced more brightness than the others, volunteered the information, after gazing at the occupants of car, that the letters meant: "Made To Carry US Alone."

Shortly afterwards, another machine Forded its way here and the letters N. S. H. appeared on its number plates. Aha! says the same bright one, those letters mean: "No Seats Here."

However, anyone desiring transportation will notify us and we will let them use our "Ordway Special," Twenty Minutes to Pondville.

THE RECLAIMER



Obituary—Miss "Peggy" Renwick and Miss Mildred Coughlin, two of our Reconstruction Aides, dyed on Saturday afternoon in the dietician's kitchen ten yards of fine linen.

Sergeant James McFarland, an Ovalite, has returned from a twenty-day furlough. When the Sergeant departed he took with him one hundred and twenty pounds. However, he returned with three hundred sixty pounds, yea, yea, he has taken unto himself a wife.

The following men were discharged from ward F during the past week and sent to their homes: Elbert Griffen, Cedric Johnson, Crawford Mabey, and Marcus Philemon.

Mr. John Auchutz, of Jacksonport, Wisconsin, spent several days at this hospital this week visiting his son, Harry.

Corporal Jacob Browne, better known as Corporal Irish, has recovered from a recent illness. "Jakie" was a patient in the new infirmary for a few days but he did not get to stay as long as he cared to. Whether the corporal liked the food or the quarters or wanted a rest is a question in the minds of all the men on the post.

Samuel Cohen, of Boston, visited his son, Samuel, Jr., at the hospital this week. The members of the Cohen family visit the son quite often and each visit seems to cheer him very much. We are sorry that more of the patients' parents do not live near the hospital, so that they might visit their sons and cheer them.

Sergeant Marshall was discharged from ward E this week, having recovered from a severe cold. The Sergeant is now on duty in the ward from which he was discharged.

Corporal Max Rosenberg has returned from Hoboken, N. J., having spent a ten day furlough with his parents at that place.

Daniel Doran has been given a ten-day furlough and he will visit his friends and relatives in New York City. William A. Hecka is also spending a furlough with his family in New York.

James and Thomas Fallon, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, were recent visitors here with James Fallon.

Corporal Walter Braun has returned from Detroit, Michigan, to which city he escorted one of the discharged patients.

The following persons visited the hospital this week: John Sudock, of New Haven, Conn., Ralph Colbert, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Catherine Higgen and Mr. and Mrs. Queeney, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and James Hart, of New York City.

The new hospital ward has been completely furnished and already a large number of patients have been treated there. We believe that those in charge are giving their patients the best of treatment for all those whose names were published last week have been discharged. The patients now in the infirmary are: Lieutenant R. A. Marvel, Corporal Howick, Privates Passo, Armstrong and Louffler.

Mr. Jeremiah Lucy and Misses Grace and Anna Lucy, of Boston, were recent visitors at the hospital with the former's son.

Sergeant James Donnelly has returned from a furlough, having visited his parents in Troy, N. Y.

Sydney Waldron, Elsworth Waldron and Miss Marion Waldron, of Yonkers, N. Y., visited their brother at this hospital during the past week.

Two patients were received at this hospital on Thursday of this week. They were transferred here from the Walter Reed General Hospital at Washington, D. C. The patients are: August Dube and Charles Becker.

Corporal Howick, wardmaster of ward C, has returned from a ten day furlough and is at present a patient in the new infirmary. "Howick, you must have had some time at home since it was necessary to confine you upon your return."

Private James Pettis has returned from his home in Huntington, W. Va. He was called home several weeks ago on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Private Willie Walls has begun to take dancing lessons from some swell teacher in Norwood. This sure is good news for some of the girls, for our first class private is so handsome that we know he will become Pondville's most popular dancer. "Who was the girl that coaxed you to learn to dance, Bill?"

Mr. Clarence Richards and Mr. Nathan Gray, of Alecel, Oregon, visited with Private James Houx of this hospital during the past week.

Sergeant Leonard Picketts, of the detachment office, was a very enthusiastic rooter at the dance in Conger hall, Norwood, last Thursday evening. Someone has informed us that the Sergeant was the cheer-leader of his class in High school.

Miss Rose Scott, of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, has returned to her home after visiting her brother, Hugh, at this hospital.

Private Sonnenberg has returned from Dayton, Ohio, having accompanied one of our discharged to his home in that city.

Sergeant John McCauley has returned from Atlanta, Georgia, having visited friends and relatives at that place. The Sergeant escorted a discharged patient to his home in that state and was given several days to visit Atlanta. He was stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, before coming to this post.

Miss Letitia Rosengrant, of Cresson, Pennsylvania, recently visited her brother, Frederick, who is stationed at this post.

Private Alvin Hodges has been transferred to General Hospital No. 10 where he will be given surgical attention for injuries received last Sunday. Hodges was swinging his fist at one of his chums and missing his aim the hand struck the wall, fracturing the forefinger of his right hand.



UNITED STATES HOSPITAL NO. 34, EAST NORFOLK, MASS.

MOTOR SERVICE DISCONTINUED.

Last week the Colonel took a trip over to the Oval and found why the Motor vehicles of this post are in such bad shape. For some time the roads between Pondville and the Oval have been well nigh impassable even to the extent that Mr. Reed has found it advisable to revise some of the proffered programs for entertainment. It is not an uncommon sight to see some huge motor truck or Ford stranded up to the hubs in some wallow in the roads that trace their uncertain courses about the Oval. It has been deemed advisable that for the protection of the Motor Transport Corps that all mail and passenger service be discontinued for the present. All necessary cartage and transportation will be cared for by the able and efficient one and two horse perambulators under the direction of Captain Townsend. The mail is to be carried during the interval, gently in the arms of a Corporal. Much success to the mail service and much condolence to the Ovalites who have to foot it now through the mud when they come to the Headquarters.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY TO PONDVILLE.

One of the phenomenal events that has come to our attention has been the assigning of a very able and efficient Y. M. C. A. man to work at the Oval where there are only twenty-five men, most of whom are on duty all the time. Under the conditions, Mr. Koyle has been very restless and has felt that his duties there did not warrant the long lonesome days which they entailed. So now, the plans are that he is coming to Pondville to work with the men from the North and South Wards and try their interest in games out-of-doors. He started the work last Friday and the men worked very well for a while with the Medicine Ball and Basket Balls and then went for a long hike.

The Secretary feels that there is a good work to be done here and hopes that the others on this post will cooperate with him to make this new job a success.

The Chaplain takes great pleasure in introducing Mr. Koyle to those who may not know him at Pondville as his acquaintanceship with the latter, over a period of three years, has been delightful. Mr. Koyle has been in the work for eight or nine years and during that time has made a splendid record for himself. Soon after the war broke out he went into the Army Y. M. C. A. work and has served at many places. In that time he has been eleven months in France and has had some very interesting experiences. He returned from France last August and was sent to one of the Gun Testing Camps near Boston and from there came to East Norfolk.

CHANGES AMONG THE PATIENTS.

During the past week a large number of the patients have been examined for discharge and many of them will be going home in a very short time. The men in the hospital are fast recovering from their nervousness and with the treatment they are receiving will soon be in the best of physical condition. Those discharged during the past week are: Walter E. Hughes, Robert C. Inabint, Joseph Orso, Leopold Matagna, Antonia Distefano, Leon Koncowicz, Clarence Holtkamp, Daniel J. McBreen, Achill Granato.

We have also received some new patients this week and these men are already being given the best of treatment and many of them will be sent home in a very short time. These men were in very good condition and their sojourn here will be a very short one. The new men are: Azel Campbell, Morris Flatto, George Foley, James Friel, Felix Koselliski, George C. Lair, George L. Markos, John J. Parks, Charles White, Joseph Zones, Joseph

CHANGES AT THE NURSES' HOME.

Several changes have taken place in the nurses' personnel the past week. Three nurses have been sent to this post for duty since our last issue of the paper. These ladies have all had about a year's experience in the army and were sent here to relieve two of the nurses now on duty at the hospital. The ones to be relieved are: Miss Hazel Young and Miss Louise Linsley. They have received their honorable discharges from the service and will go to their homes, the former to Nova Scotia and the latter to New Jersey. Miss Young will be replaced by her sister, Miss Jennie C. Young, and Miss Linsley by Miss Elizabeth J. McPhee. The new nurses arrived at this post early in the week having been transferred from Fort Logan, H. Roots, Arkansas. This transfer brings both these ladies very near their homes for they are natives of Nova Scotia. Miss Alva Tomlinson, the other new nurse, came to this post from Camp Dix. She has been in the Army Nursing Corps for some time.

SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT.

The patients in the various wards enjoyed a fine musical program on Sunday afternoon. The entertainers were secured by the Jewish Welfare Board and we are indeed grateful to the board for the program which they arranged. Each ward was visited and the selections repeated for the boys in each one. The entertainers were: Mrs. Rose Eydenberg, soprano; Raymond Pugh, accompanist; Thomas A. Hearn, violinist; and Al Ives, cornetist. Mr. Harold L. Young, a representative of the board, presented the program. We are also grateful to the Red Cross Motor Corps of Newton, who carried the entertainers to the hospital.

H. Maguire, William F. Carroll, Angelo Bialander, Albert E. Hughes, Irving Fine.

ROOKIE DAYS



YOU SEE A DAME ON THE STREET - YOU THINK SHE IS ALL TO THE MUSTARD- AND SHE-BRAZEN THING THAT SHE IS- VAMPS YOU- JUST LIKE THAT!

SO!- YOU STALL HER ON THE CORNER - WITH THAT OLD LINE ABOUT- "HAV'NT I MET YOU BEFORE" AND ALL THAT ROT —



THEN YOU TAKE HER TO A CHOP SUEY PLACE AND SHE ORDERS EVERY THING FROM SOUP TO CIGARETTES - RIGHT AWAY, YOU LOOSE YOUR APPETITE- AND ORDER UP A CHEESE SANDWICH- THE BILL IS SOMETHING LIKE \$6.80 - SO RECKLESS LIKE - YOU PUT YOUR LAST JITNEY IN THE PIANO —

BURCHIT



OF COURSE YOU EXPECT TO TAKE HER HOME - BUT - ALONG COMES HER BROTHER AND - "IT ISN'T NECESSARY - THANKS AWFULLY FOR THE FEED" - AND SHE LEAVES YOU STANDING ON THAT SAME CORNER

THE RECLAIMER

FROM THE SURGEON GENERAL

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Washington, January 1, 1919.

To All Disabled Soldiers Returning from Overseas:

1. Upon your arrival at the port you will be sent to a debarkation hospital for a very brief stay. If you require special treatment you will be sent to a hospital where there are facilities for this treatment. If you require treatment other than special you will, if practicable, be sent to the general or base hospital nearest to your home. If your condition is such that you do not need hospital treatment, you will be sent to the convalescent center in the army camp nearest your home until you are ready for discharge.

2. In the treatment of the sick or wounded soldier not only the ordinary measures of medicine and surgery will be used, but also physical measures, such as are employed under physiotherapy, active exercises, indoor and outdoor games, massages, and curative occupation in the hospital wards, curative workshops and gardens. His treatment is for the purpose of correcting, as far as possible, the defects and disabilities of the soldiers.

3. The curative workshops are established to restore the use of injured parts of the body through useful work. The ankle joint, for instance, that has become stiffened through injury, is made to function again by exercise on a foot-power machine, such as a band saw, jigsaw, printing press, etc. The patient, while getting the curative exercises, has something to do which keeps his hands and head busy, takes his mind off his disability, and may be of educational value to him in his occupation.

4. The curative workshop activities are under the charge of the hospital educational service. This provides for each patient according to his needs:

(a) Bedside occupation to divert his mind from his sickness or injury, and to give him something worth while to do while still confined to the bed and ward.

(b) A curative occupation in the ward, shops or gardens.

(c) Opportunities for study and instruction in bed, in the wards, in the classrooms, or in shops, in subjects that will help him in civil life after his discharge.

(d) Preliminary work in reeducation for a new occupation if his injury is such that he cannot return to his old occupation.

5. Whether you take advantage of the opportunities offered you by the educational service depends upon yourself. You are not required to do so. It will not increase but probably lessen the length of time that you will remain in the hospital. The opportunities are offered to you to assist your recovery in the shortest length of time possible, so that you may spend the time that you are in the hospital undergoing treatment for your own best personal advantage.

6. All men who have been disabled in line of duty so that they cannot follow their old

occupation, or cannot follow it successfully, are provided by the Government with an opportunity for education in a new occupation after discharge from the army. This education is under the direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. It may be in a college, technical trade, commercial, or agricultural school, an industrial plant, or on a farm. When feasible this training will be given near the soldier's home. The Government pays the entire expense, including the cost of instruction and living expenses. If any man has dependents, the Government pays for them the same allowances that it paid while he was a soldier.

7. The Government has provided compensation for all men who unfortunately have become permanently disabled in line of duty. The compensation depends upon the nature of the injury, and is not affected by any reeducation course that he may take advantage of. Full information in regard to vocational reeducation and compensation will be given you by the members of the hospital educational staff, if you will ask them. Printed bulletins giving information are available in the hospitals.

8. The soldier from overseas will receive a warm welcome when he arrives in the United States. But in accepting this welcome, and the benefits which the Government accords him if disabled, he must not forget his obligations to himself, his relatives and his country. He is a soldier still, and if he has been a good one he will continue to act like one. He will show respect to his superior officers and will treat his fellow soldiers as he would be treated, including those who, less fortunate than he, were unable to play the war game overseas.

The War Risk Bureau has advised the Medical Department that any soldier who has been honorably discharged since October 6, 1917, for disability incurred in the line of duty, and whose present condition is a re-activation of that disability or is consequent upon it, is entitled to hospital or sanatorium care under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act. If the case is one of emergency, the chief medical adviser of the War Risk Bureau should be informed by telegraph, giving the name, rank and organization of the patient, and the character of his disability, together with suggestions for treatment required. The nearest representative of the U. S. Public Health Service may also be notified, as these officials are authorized to take action in such cases. If there be no such official in the vicinity, arrangements may be made with local physicians or institutions to take temporary charge of the case. When the patient applying for hospital treatment is not in the emergency class, the information called for above should be furnished the chief medical adviser of the War Risk Bureau by letter.

Army hospitals have been placed at the disposal of the War Risk Bureau for the treatment of discharged soldiers entitled to such attention under the provisions of the War Risk Act. Such patients will be treated in army hospitals at the expense of the War Risk Bureau on a per diem basis at the rates of charge for subsistence and medicines prescribed by Par. 1460, A. R. for civilian patients on the status of enlisted men. The Surgeon General of the Army has directed commanding officers of hospitals to admit former soldiers on the official request of authorized representatives of the War Risk Bureau. The medical department of the army will be reimbursed monthly by the War Risk Bureau for the treatment of these cases on the basis as given above.

(Cont. from Page 5)

Special effort will be made to induce men to enlist for three years. It will be the policy of the War Department to assign for oversea service only men enlisted for three years, and, as many men as possible will be given this service. However this policy will not be construed as to prohibit the enlistment for one year only of those men now in the American Expeditionary Forces who desire to enlist for that period and remain on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Men will be assigned as provided for in Circular No. 101, War Department, 1919. Those who desire assignment to the Motor Transport Corps, Tank Corps or Air Service will be enlisted for Infantry for assignment to the branch of the service desired and will be transferred to the latter in order to be so assigned. Assignments will be made in accordance with the provisions of the before-mentioned circular.

All men discharged for the purpose of reenlistment, who reenlist on the day following discharge, will be granted a furlough of one month if they desire it, to begin to take effect not later than one month after reenlistment.

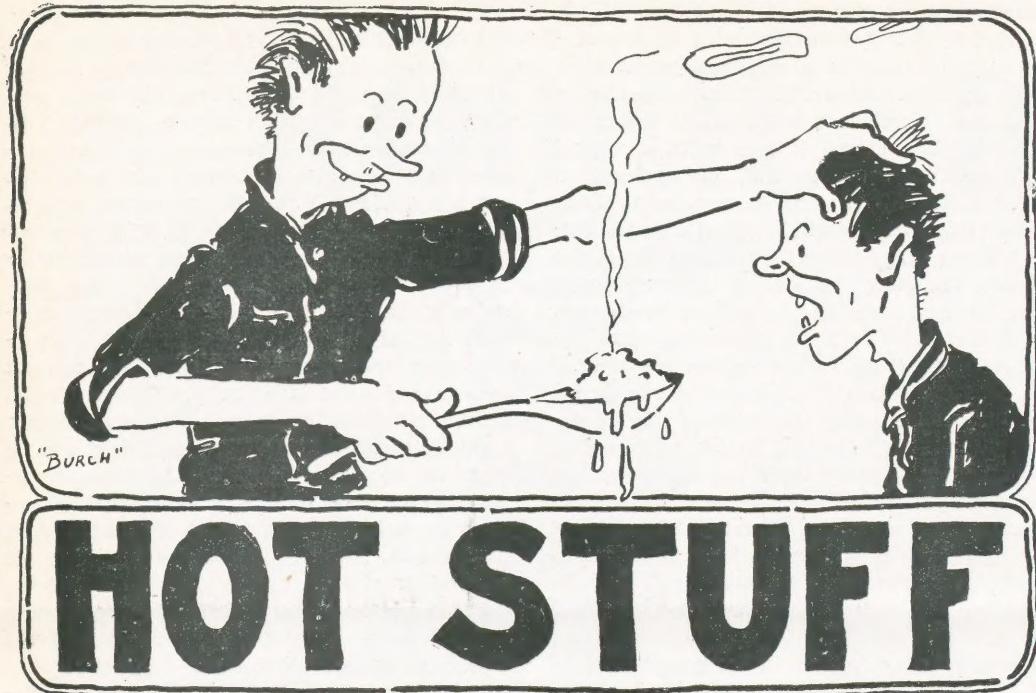
The reports required by Circular No. 101, War Department, 1919, will show separately enlistments in the one year and three year classes.

Attention is directed to Article LXVI Army Regulations.



FAT LEHMAN

Our "Cub" Reporter.



Captain Townsend—"Well Captain Sullivan, with whom are you going to the dance this evening?"

Captain Sullivan—"With 'Miscellaneous.'"

A GRATEFUL BOY

"Someone says that they need books for the soldiers."

Small boy—"Well, I have an arithmetic they can have."

FIRST STEPS IN SLEUTHING

Problem—If you should observe a man on a train, elevated or street car take out all the papers in his pockets and scan them carefully, tearing some up, what would be your deduction?

Answer—That he is going home to his wife.

CONSERVATISM

"Do you believe in metempsychosis?" asked Capt. Faulkner.

"No," answered Pvt. Lieben, promptly.

"Why not?"

"Chiefly because there is no dictionary at hand to tell me what the darned word means."

—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A WAR DILEMMA

"Belle is in an awful fix."

"What's the matter?"

"Every army fellow she's engaged to got through without a scratch and is coming home soon to marry her."—Baltimore American.

INAPPROPRIATE

The captain was explaining to the visitors what he would do in case of shipwreck in mid-ocean. "We'd burn red fire and send up rockets," he said.

"But wouldn't that be a rather unusual time to celebrate?" asked an innocent young thing.—Boston Transcript.

Unfortunate Delay—"If you refuse to marry me I will enlist!"

"What a pity you did not ask me four years ago."

NO CHANCE

By Pvt. Frederic W. Ganzert, Med. Det., 12th Inf., Camp Stuart, Va.

The peace celebration at Newport News, Va., had grown a bit rough. As some men in uniform were leading a mule into a drug store, a man begged a police officer to stop them.

"Stop them!" exclaimed the policeman, "Why the German's couldn't stop them. How do you expect me to?"

HIS DAY OF RECKONING

When Bill Jones, buck private, returns to find his sergeant delivering the ice; the lieutenant collecting the bills for the coal dealer; his captain trying to sell him a new car; and his major running for state senator—take it from us, boy, his time for revenge has arrived.

A MATTER OF TASTE

There was a young lady called Ida
Who said she just loved apple cida,
But when a small sip
Of champagne wet her lip,
Her mouth opened wida and wida.

JUST HIS LUCK

His wife had followed him across to be a Red Cross nurse. During a bit of German strafing he fell wounded, and woke up several hours later in a field hospital. His wife was bending over him.

"Ain't that just my luck, Jenny?" he murmured. "With all the pretty nurses there are over here to look after the soldiers, I had to draw you."—Triad (Wellington, N. Z.).

HIS MISSING VESTMENT

By Pvt. W. C. Steck, Camp Hdqr. Co., Camp Dix, N. J.

Rookie (to supply sergeant)—Pardon me, Mr. Sergeant, you just gave me my uniform, but you forgot to give me a vest.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE RECLAIMER OFFICE.

The Colonel came into our office the other day and said (after inspecting it all over thoroughly) that all we needed to make our place of business a real newspaper office was one big cuspidor with a few disjecta membra hanging around its precincts. We apologized for its appearance and stammered that we had been meaning to police it for sometime but there were many things pressing that the opportunity had not yet come. We remembered the perspiring efforts of "Fat" Lehman who shined it up bright as a dollar a little while before and then the various persons who blew in and out every time the door opened and we called down wrath on their heads. Therefore we make the following suggestions to aid all those who think that Lehman enjoys policing the grounds.

1. Gentlemen and Ladies will please enter the Canteen through the Reclaimer Office as the door in the end of the South Building is only meant for show. There is no interesting scenery there until you get to the Barber shop and the foot of the stairs and we do not mind being continually interrupted.

2. Do not forget to leave the door open when you come in, our papers are all made of lead and nailed to the desks.

3. All persons having nothing in particular to do for some time are cordially invited to call often and lean against almost anything. You will be able to collect considerable white wash in this way.

4. All persons are requested to smoke and if you happen to smoke O. P.'s, do try ours. Spit frequently and copiously. The Editor's pipe is here most of the time for the convenience of all who desire to use it.

5. Always observe to talk loud and whistle or sing when the Eds. are trying to grind out next week's issue. They will always get you and wish you a merry Christmas.

6. Profane language and smutty stories are always appreciated especially by the Chaplain and Fat and if you are used to being sworn at at home, tell us and we can have Burchit and Giles make you feel homesick.

7. Put your feet on Burchit's desk or blow smoke in his face, crab his work; these are always stimulating to him.

8. You are cordially invited to read all the articles and inspect all the Art work on hand. It will be a scoop for you and you can salt your nickel down next week. Besides we are publishing a list of boobs and yours may head the list.

9. When you get through doing all this, we will be glad to see that you are properly buried after your case has been put through and we will speak to the Colonel about your D. D.

"A PRESENT HELP IN TIME OF NEED"

By J. J. Enloe, Y. M. C. A. 85, Camp Sevier, S. C. It was his first guard duty.

"Halt! Who's that?"

"Officer of the Day."

"Advance, Officer of the Day, and be recognized."

The O. D. waited for his recognition. Finally the rookie blurted out nervously

"What sayest thou?"

CHANGES AMONG THE OFFICERS.

Capt. Provost, being musical, is added now to the already crowded Morale Staff General Order No. 83 issued describes the Captain's new duties as being in cooperation with Mr. Ried, the Field Director of the Red Cross in arranging entertainments and organizing and developing the musical talent on this post. It is the Colonel's desire that great interest should be developed in music because wherever there are musical people inspired with the desire to express themselves, the result is always at least interesting and that is what we need. Captain Provost has had much experience in developing the musical talent at hospitals where he has served as physician and since he enjoys the work we are able to anticipate some good work on his part.

Lieut. Flood is now Fire Marshal in place of Lieut. Sturgis and will now be Chief of the Fire Drills that are held occasionally.

Lieut. Marvel is no more the Business Manager of the RECLAIMER, as he is relieved of this duty and has turned over the books to the Editor. And now that we speak of the Lieutenant we wish to express our regret that he was so sick last week and to say that we are right glad that he recovered as soon as he did.

We are to have a new Officer before the time when this paper will be on sale.

IMOGENE'S NEW CRUSH.

I'm "OFF" all CRUSHES, Sadie—and yet—I DO Believe—
I'm looking TWICE at that feller with the three stripes on his sleeve.
The one with the black-rimmed glasses—who hollers "Right this way—
Get your copy before they're gone. The RECLAIMER'S out today.
General Hospital No. 34—News about all the boys!"
You know the one I mean—Sade, he's makin' a lot o' noise.
You don't see him a'dancin'—or puttin' up a bluff
And kiddn' along a bunch of girls with a lot of silly stuff.
You never see HIM showin' off in a "shimmey" or a "whirl"
HE'S got some sense—THIS feller has. Say! 'Spose he's got a girl?
He HAS? With serious intentions? Whatever shall I do?
To break my heart a SECOND time—and another SERGEANT, too.
You say he talked with you? Oh! Dear! Why isn't Fate more kind?
Why am not I a bank-clerk, with a brilliant, clever mind?
And he asked you "Who is Imogene?" Some day he'll learn the truth
That when a person's name is Imogene it CERTAINLY CAN'T BE RUTH.
If he asks you again you tell him, Sade—I NEVER Have been E. G.
Though—just to be honest for a change—you can tell him that I. B.

ELEGY TO THE K. P.

Privates to the right of them,
Privates to the left of them,
Privates in front of them,
Privates for the five hundred.

Were the K. P.'s dismayed,
Was there a one afraid,
Not with the breakfast made,
And two meals in front of them.

But will they enlist again,
Rather a death of pain,
Recruiting will seek in vain,
The K. P.'s say ne'er again.

From the Wards.

THE PORT OF MISSING MEN.

The hospital newspapers have been requested to publish each week a list of the names of men who are missing in action and elsewhere. Inquiries are coming into the Surgeon General's office by the thousand from relatives of men reported missing in action. Watch this feature as it comes out each week and report any name you recognize as belonging to some man you know. In doing this you will render a great service to your country and great consolation to relatives at home who are longing to hear from men who are dear to them.

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